The Cimes (BLAS) Bispalch

DAILT-WEEKLY-SUNDAY,

Business Office.......... E. Main Street

BY MAIL. One POSTAGE PAID, Year, Daily with Sunday. 55.00 Daily without Sunday 4.00 Tage Paid, Year, Mos. Mos. Mos. Mo. III abandons itself to insected, with Sunday, .55.00 \$1.50 \$ Weekly (Wednesday), 1,00 ,50 ,25 ...

ter and Petersburg-Daily without Sunday...... 10 cents
Burday only 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1903, at Righmond, Vm., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1909.

THE RATE CASE AGAIN.

Proceedings covering almost two years Pritchard's restraining order the agreement of August 3, 1907, between the State and the roads prevents the latter from taking advantage of its possibilities. They are to maintain the two-cent rate until the case has been decided upon its merits, and no

Since the rate now in effect by muas confiscatory, it may be assumed The next step now, however, would be by the State, which alone desires relief well satisfied to leave maters as they are. But the agreement defendants co-operate in every practicisions in said causes by the Supreme Court of the United States." The State an appeal to the higher Circuit Court on as is practicable.

as evidently to keep the agreed rate effect until the issues involved had States Supreme Court. The State's into the spirit in which the sma, and we know of no reason why equally acceptable in Virginia,

CHARACTER AND CALLMAN

The use of character," said Edmune a shield against

the best answer to misrepresentation was an open and unconcealed life.

President Rosevelt, however, is neither Burke nor Jefferson, and so far as his actions have bespoken his feelings he himself places small confidence in the capacity of the people to fludge soundly or fairly when a public character has been assailed in the daily papers. Mr. Rosevelt has been attacked beyond doubt, but the World said nothing about him in connection with the Panama inquiries that was roore scandalous or abusive than the invective poured on Jefferson by the Federalist press a century ago, and yet Jefferson never felt it necessary to reflect from misrepresentation, whether mischievous or malignant.

advisable. The misconstruction of his cartier texture, to which the President Mr. Pictot. Mr. Jefferson said: "The abuses of the freedom of the press here have been carried to a length never before known or borne by any civilized nation. But it is so difficult to draw a clear line of separation between the abuse and the wholesome use of the press, that as yet we have found it better to trust the public judgment rather than the pressituates with the discrimination between truth and falsehood. And hither to trust the public judgment has performed that office with wonderful correctness." Again, in his second inaugural, March 4, 1805, after describing the extended and bitter attacks made on him by parlisan papers. Mr. Jefferson gaid "Nor was it uninteresting to the world to make the experiment whether a government conducting itself in the true spirit of its constitution, with real and parity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world friendly of these elements has been damonstrated again and against him Mr. Jefferson refused to suce at law, and practiced his expressed ophinen, his conclusion was later the public pronounced a verdet.

{}

them and consolatory to the friend of man who believes he may be intrusted with his own affairs."

to Levi Lincoln; "I wish to

It was also under Mr. Jefferson's adhave done little to get a legal settlement York World in its implication that the of the two-cent rate issue in Virginia. Panama deal hid something of corrailroads leaves the whole situation would see in the action of the Federal

deliberate attack on that freedom of inquiry, that responsiveness to public scrutiny of governmental acts upon which, in the last analysis, all demo cratic administration must finally rest.

AS TO SODIUM BENZOATE

At first glance the defeat which has rowned Dr. Wiley's vigorous fight against sodium benzoate appears to be overwhelming. He has done his uthave his findings now overruled at every point by a group of experts of high authority. The referee board of periments with "poison squads," conducted independently, declares that benzoate, whether in large or small the general acceptation of the term," value of such food." Inasmuch as the might appear that Dr. Wiley's contrary ment service was largely impaired.

benzoate of soda it is possible to use purple in the face. ingredients that are not of first-class

Chemistry, How far the rumors of Dr. Wiley's Impending resignation

advisable. The misconstruction of his In 1803, for example, in a letter to carlier letter, to which the President- Not Responsible for Crime, nor

hardly sustain Congressmen in disregarding them. The simple publication of the inequitable facts, from such a source, would often be enough even an advisory commission would

this that must commend it to thoughtaspect at all, we may hazard that its findings would not be in the least; as embodied in the Dingley act of

None should holler till he emerges from the forest. It may be a short and ugly winter yet.

We shall be greatly surprised if the New York Press does not refer to him hereafter as Oscar Hammeredstein.

The Washington Herald hears that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company will pay that Texas fine in sliver dollars. We do not understand, however, that the Standard Oil Company is going

Please pass the benzoate of soda.

It is now proper to declare that the most important event in puglistic circles within the past fifty years was the invention of the typewriter. Advice to persons about to libel the

United States: When we consider the wonderful

fertility of his pen, we are unable to suppress the thought that Mr. Roose-velt could get rich quickly at a dollar

try, and this country is ready give it to her by the boat-load.

There's a cloud to every silver lin ing, too, Idle spring poets are already sicking their muses on Signor Mar-coni, and it won't be long before Mr. Binns gets his.

Little did Jack Binns suspect, one week ago to-day, that his name was ever to adorn the pages of the Congressional Record.

On this glorious January On this glorious January morning, when the happy ettizens of Richmond are joyously starting upon a new day, it is indeed a sweetly solemn thought that George M. Balley, the renowned vice-president of the Paragraphers' hostelry, glorying in a breakfast of genuine Henrico county sausage, with the golden brown Bill Skillit Sally

We note with pleasure that, despit the current unpleasantness, the In-dianapolis News can mention air, Roosevelt's name without growing

Nor was there any considerable amount of fuss and feathers in the ceremonies by which Senator Platt ac-quired an Ex.

COL. BAILEY, OF TEXAS.

In Richmond To-Day-Some Account of His Doings in Washington. Our hero availed himself of stop-over privileges at Nashville, Columbus and Cloveland, where members of the union did him hone, and arrived in Washington. Thursday, And Friday morning, taking two union delegates with him, marched straight up to the Capitol. And, oh, readers, if there ever was an overpaid institution, it is the Frigidity of Fairbanks. As every-body who remembers the Constitution knows, he is proxy of the electoral college, and the votes must be delivered to him.

And when he heard who were wait-

to him.

And when he heard who were waitto him.

And when he heard who were waiting to see him, didn't he leave the chair in the Senate just before Senator Newlands, of Nevana, made his more or less impassioned speech about the Lincoin memorial or something and come right in and greet us with great warmth in a fine Indiana accent, and, as Mr. Balley would say, act like he was glad to see us? You have guessed correctly. He did just that.

"I must apologize for the soiled appearance of the envelope containing

THE PRESS A MIRROR.

Borrowed Jingles

WISDOM.

The wisest man of all may be
Confounded by some other man;
The greatest seer may fall to see
Some truth a ragged vastant can;
The greatest King that ever ruled
ly some poor clown might have been fooled.
In some most roolish way;
The sage who has the greatest mind
Somewhere, some time, is sure to find
Some slily thing to say.

The man who serves, the man w The man who screes, the man who lead
the one whom others hold in fear.
The man of words, the man of deeds;
The man of words, the man of deeds;
The wiscet King, the poorest clown,
The pricest to whom men bend their knec
Zech may behold er one can wink
A woman who will make him think
The moon is made of cheese,
——S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Heraid,

MERELY JOKING.

Little Willie: "Say, pa, what is a hypo-riter".

Pa: "A hypocrite, my son, is a man who sublicly thanks the Lord for his success and

"I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm."
"Did you ketch the hired man in mo-ion?"

"I think so,"
"Ah, scionge kin do anything these days,
Detroit Free Press.

Learned Fast.

Friend: "You took your son into your establishment some months ago to teach him the business, I understand. How did it turn out?"

Business Man (wearly): "Great success, He's teaching me now."—Tit-Blis.

Hobson's Choice.

"Whom would you rather entertain," asks the Philosopher of Folly, "a perfectly stupid bore, or a clever fellow who has just been abroad for the first time?"—Cleve-land Leader,

Little Joe: "Oh, mamma! Look at the poor little dog without a tail; the people who own him ought to attend to it." Mamma: "But what could they do?" Little Joe: "Why, they could take him to a tailor and have a new tail made,"—Chicago News,

as."
Parishioner: "How was that?"
Mainister: "Married three couples."
Parishioner: "That makes only six."
Mainister: "Well, you don't think I did
for pothing?"—San Francisco Chronicle.

HOMEOPATHIC WISDOM.

"HE engineer who refuses to jump, the captain who is the last to leave the sinking ship, and other subjects of is must now crowd up a bit and make in for the wireless operator,—New York

The cruel war in Washington is not over, but it seems to spread further and further backward from the Rooseveit outposts.— Louisville Courier-Journal.

Jake Kiirain has been at the White House, and it is thought he may be the bedyguard of the President in Central Africa. Lions, beware!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

No, the Hains jury didn't tender him a vote of thanks. Had to draw the line somewhere.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL,

flour mills of the United States rep-fixed investments of about \$300,000.

England's turbine fleet already includes aty-two warships and forty-four vessels of the merchant marine. The Cornell University library now con-ains over 253,090 volumes and more than 3,000 pamphlets.

Herrings are largely used in Japan for manure. The yearly average exceeds 155, 000 tons of this fertilizer. M. Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, loves a pipe better than most other things. He is one of the strongest men in Europe.

Thomas N. Hart, Boston's lively ex-Mayor, scame eighty years old last Wednesiay, and many friends attended a reception a his honor.

murder of the late E. W. Carmack, has made a ruling that appears to the average laymen to be entirely out of place. He has instructed the officer in charge of the Jury to allow the jurymen to play cards and throw dice when they have nothing else to interest them. This is decidedly out of the ordinary, but it is nothing to be compared with the order of the court directing that the members of the jury be given the apportunity to drink whiskey. We do not believe there is a man serving as judge in Virginia who would be a party to such a transaction, and, furthermore, we have known of court officials to lose their positions because they provided jurors with a toddy.—Clifton Forge Daily Review.

And Respectable.

The social ostracism is at the South, all right, as the News and Courier remarks; but the men ostracised at the South would be outlawed from good society in any State at the North. There is a citizen of this town, a Rapublican, bern at Danville, Ky., the Athens of the old Commonwealth, of Northern parents, and educated in one of the leading colleges of the South, having for his fellows the scions of trebels? but there is not a refined household in all Kentucky at the freside of which John W. Yerkes would not be an honored and a welcome guest.

And John W. Yarkes is not singular.

ruest,
And John W. Yerkes is not singular
in this behalt. Thousands of other
Kentucky Republicans stand as high
as he in the secial conclaves of that

old Commonwealth.

Here is the truth that Mr. Taft promises to mend: As a rule, Republican Federal officials at the South have made it hard for a citizen of that section—we mean the cotton States—to be at one and the same time a Republican and respectible.—Washington can and respectable. - Washington

The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

Chetwynd's Mutrimonial Escapades.

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

Chefwynd's Matrimonial Exempader,

Few English families have furtilende agreator number of invention of the Windsor Castle contered at

The mished agreator number of invention of the Windsor Castle contered at

Wind the ancient house of Chet
Windsor and the ancient house of Chet
Windsor and the sunting with the second of the world desirable to have as part and

named the ancient house of Chet
Windsor and the second of the second of the world of the second of the world of the second of the world of the second of the seco

bermere, the corespondent in the case. Then there was William Chetwynd, in whose divorce case the then Henry Matthews, now Lord Llandarf, was cited as a corespondent—a fact which no one seemed to recall when he was appointed a member of the Salisbury Cabinet, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, in reward for the impassioned elequence with which he had champloned the sancity of the British hearth and home, and the scathing virulence with which he had assailed Sir Charles Dilke in the celebrated Crawford divorce case.

The Hon. Richard Chetwynd, who

Thomas N. Hart, Boston's lively ex-Mayor, became eighty years old last Wedness became eighty years old last Wedness in his honor.

Lowell's new Mayor, former Policeman Brown, has appointed Mrs. Henry L. Tible Letts, widow of a Boston lumber merchant, chairman of the City Board of Charitte.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, has announced that he cannot accept the invitation to become the acanot accept the invitation to become the acanot accept the invitation to become the eath of the University of Michigan.

Andrew Carnegle has made it known that he will give \$120,000 to Indianapolis for the effection of six branch library buildings if the city will furnish the sites and cost of maintenance.

Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Mayor of Aleburgh, Eng., gave a dinner recently to ferty councilors and other guests. She was the only woman present and she wore a black dress, with a widow's cap and diamonds.

UNUSUAL RULING.

Would a Virginia Judge Allow Jurors Such Latitude?

Judge Hart, who is presiding in the celebrated case now in progress in Temessee, in which the Coopers and ex-Sheriff Sharpe are on urial for the murder of the late E. W. Carnack, has made a ruling that appears to rice average laymen to be entirely out of place. He has instructed the officer in claired of the prive Council.

just a hundred years ago in favor of George Chickwand, as a reward for his services as clerk of the Privy Council.

Old Captain Hugh Newburgh Steward's death serves to recall the fact that there ware formerly naval as well as military Knights of Windsor. In fact, he is, I understand, the last survivor of the formal naval Knights of Windsor, who were legislated out of existence in 1892, and which had formed part of the Windsor Castle establishment since George III. There was no end of trout about accomplishing this and much unpleasant newspaper controversy. King Edward has resolved that the military Knights of Windsor are to be abolished in turn. But it is being doing quietly, by refraining from the appointment of any new knights to the establishment. There are not more than sixteen left, all told. They are mostly quite elderly men, and as their numbers diminish the premises which they have occubled are taken over for the use of members of the royal household. In olden days they, the so-called Knights of Windsor, used to go by the name of "The Poor Knights of Windsor," a somewhat misleading title for they are not, strictly speaking, poor, nor yet knights. Founded in the fourteenth century, they were in medieval times a semi-military and semi-religious foundation, composed of knights who having incapacitated by wounds sustained in battle from further military service, were furnished with lodgings in the castle precincts and with a small pension for their maintenance, in return for which they were required to tattend divine service every day, to pray for the welfare of the monarch and of the Foigning family, and like wise to figure as a species of body guard of the sovereign on state occasions. In the reign of George III, a number of old naval ofheers were added, and the entire foundation was officially known as "The Military and Naval Poor Knights of Windsor." By that time they had ceased to be knights in the strict sense of the word. They were merely untitled, in-valided officers, and a number of

houses were built for them within the castle precincts.

King Edward, on his accession to the throne, found that abuses had oreptiato this, as into so many other analogous institutions; that many for the officers were men of means, and that the residences willch they occupied within the castle precincts were part of the time not merely let, but sometimes even let in return for cash to persons whom it was in no sense of the word desirable to have as part and parcel of the Windsor Castle establishment—all the more, as to be a resident of Windsor Castle establishment—all the more, as to be a considerable amount of credit and prestige. The King at first decided upon their immediate abolition. But on its being pointed out to him that parliamentary legislation would be necessary for the purpose, as it had been in the case of the naval Knights of Windsor, eight or mine years proviculty, and that he would be bitterly criticized for turning adrift a number of ancient veterans, depriving them of the lodgings and allowances which they had every reason to believe had been granted to them for life, he made up his mind to gradually extinguish the order by refraining to make any new appointments thereto. The knights with their cocked hats, epaulets and tailcoats, still present a picturesque feature, both in St. Géorge's Chapel and on state occasions at Windsor Castle, when they are required to be in attendance as a sort of additional guard of honor.

(Company.)

Hard-Hearted Police.

From all accounts the city police are too geger to arrest young men from the county who come to Staunton and imbibe a little too freely for land-navigation on a straight line. Getting drunk is not in itself a crime against the law, and simply because a man is waiking along the street in an unsteady condition an orficer is not justified in placing him under arrest. The policeman has a great responsibility on his hands and his authority on his beat is for the time, above appeal. He should therefore be at all times careful and judicious, and not make arrests simply because he can make them. A man once juiled loses his own self-respect and the respect of his neighbors. Once he has reached this stage his downfall is swift indeed. It is therefore nib light matter to lock a man in Jall, and it should not be done unless the circumstances of the case warrant no other course,—Staunton Dally Let Legislature Deckle.

night of the great Jorky Club, in July, 1889.

Sir George's daughter Lilian married the late Marquis of Anglesey, Her union to him was signalized by a number of appeals to the divorce court for judicial separation, dissolution of the marriage, restoration of marital rights and, last but not least, a suit for nullity, the late Lord St. Heller, the presiding judges declaring that Lady Anglesey's various applications were the most extraordinary and unique that had ever come before him. Isabella Chetwynd, after being divorced by Mr. Poole, of Marbury Hall, Salop, married the late Viscount Combermere, the corespondent in the case.

Then there was William Chetwynd, in whose divorce case the them Henry Matthews, now Lord Llandar, was more there, the corespondent—a fact which no one seemed to recall when he was no one seemed to recall when he was appointed a member of the Salisbury appoint

Voice of the People

THE CREED OF THE DEMOCRAT.

Taxes and Tariff.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The true Democrat believes there should be as little law and government as is consistent with justice, and that taxes should be as low as possible consistent with safety.

Of two men owning homes of equal value, one is shiftless, lets his property and consistent with safety.

Tun down and has his taxes reduced, while the other improves his property and that to pay more. Thus this system of taxation actually encourages men to squander their property and discourages saving and improvement. Again, the rich tax-payers often influence Legislatures in their favor, and laws are made which make the rich richer and the poor poorer. And certainly the glaring inconsistencies and contradictions shown in the State Auditor's report lead one to wonder if any man tells the whole truth to the tax assessor.

In one method of taxation—that of it leense of a profession, trade or husiness is to assume that, if a thing be liarmful, money can pay for the privilege of doing it. I believe the Democrat will

Weak Little Boys

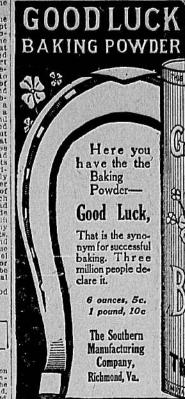
may become fine strong men. Some of the strong men of to-day were sickly boys years ago. Many of them received

Scott's Emulsion

at their mother's knee. This had a power in it that changed them from weak, delicate boys into strong, robust boys.

It has the same power to-day. Boys and girls who are pale and weak get food and energy out of Scott's Emulsion. It makes children grow.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World": " "SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York



one day hold that men have an inherent right to engage in any line of
work that does not harm others without getting permission or license of
the State, and that no amount of
money can pay for the privilege of
harming others.

The anti-Democrat has a method of
taxation by which he skitfully favors
his friends and seeks to deceive or
spothe others. But he never calls it
taxation. He calls it a tariff. If a
friend making shoes, for instance, finds
that foreigners make better or cheaper
shoes than he, the anti-Democrat taxes
the foreign shoe until he raises the
price above that of his friend. The
tax compels all who buy shoes to use
poorer or more costly shoes, and the
friend gets the benefit. The protests

Hard-Hearted Police.

From all accounts the city police are too for young men from the country of the country of the country of the country of the country from the country from all accounts the city police are too for the country from the country from all the country from a country from the country from a country from the country from an office of the country from the fillending shoem the country from the country from the country from the country from the fillending shoem the country from the fillending shoem the country from the fillending shoem and the country from the fillending shoem the fillending sh

A prominent North Carolinian has said that 80 per cent of the people favor this kind of a tax. If true, it shows how the greed for graft has grown, and also how false to principle have been the Democrats. While are often mistaken for real, and real facts may come from unknown and unsuspected causes. The sun does not rise in the east. The moon is no larger when full than when new. A number cannot be made greater by subtraction, nor can a people be made richer or happier by taking away their property and their rights, apparent facts to the contrary notwithstanding. The Democrat believes the only purpose of any tax should be to raise revenue, and that to raise more revenue than necessary is no less robbery than if done by a law-breaker. So Democratic platforms usually fayor low taxes and economical government.

Once receipts were larger than ex-

than if done by a law-breaker. So Democratic platforms usually fayor low taxes and economical government.

Once receipts were larger than expenditures; surplus millions drawn from circulation were being stored in the trassury, and business interest clamored for relief. The President—a Democrat, of course—urged Congress to lower taxes. A prominent Republican flippantly remarked that 'twas' reasion to handle a surplus than a defleti. His party laughed, stood pat, and, coming into control shortly, without reducing taxes, changed the surplus to a deficit, and had to borrow money. I heard a Republican sneer at the talk of high taxes, and say no man feels what he pays the government, but he sobered a little when reminded that, whether they feel it or not, the average family pays about \$30 a year to the Federal government. Democrats feelby criticized a billiondollar Congress when the Speaker retorted: "This is a billion-dollar country." Again the party stood pat, and increased expenditures. But this country hasn't a billion dollars. It hasn't a cent, and will never have one that it does not take from the man who eerns and owns it. What the witty Republican meant was that his party could take a billion from the people—and would do it, for the modern "standpart" position of the Republican means just that, and nothing more. "We won't hear argument. We can do it, and we will!"

The tyrant of old, when in need, put his subjects to the torture until they filled his treasury. His method was, perhaps, less polite, but was certainly more honest than that of the "standpart", position of the "standpart".

more honest than that of the "stand-patter,"

A perfect system of taxation has perhaps, nover been discovered. But it is certain that reforms can only come through following the creed of the Democrat—equality, justice and economy. The capitation has should be largely increased and rigorously collected; taxes should be more largely laid on articles that can most certainly be found and appraised and will least discourage thrift—on unimproved lands, undeveloped mines and natural resources, on frunchises, corporations and imports; and taxes must be laid for the govergment only, and not to benefit individuals. Nother low taxes nor just taxes may be expected from those who believe in paternalism or jingoism, THOS. C. DIGGS.